R. N. HUDSON, EDITOR

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

WEDNESDAY ..... DECEMBER 5, 1860 Lieut. Gov. Morton's Speech. We present this morning to our readers, the leading points of a speech recently delivered by Lieut. Gov. O. P. Morton, at the Republican inbilee at Indianapolis. The speech bears all those evidences of massive thought and clearness of statement for which the able speaker is so much distinguished. It will be seen that Mr. Morton denies the right of secession and takes the bold, manly and patriotic ground that the Federal Government should prevent secession, or one State withdrawing from the rest-prevent it at the point of the bayonet. This is the doctrines we have advecated from the first, and as we have said before, it is the only position this government can take to preserve the Federal Constitution and the Federal Government. The position taken by some of our leading men, that a State has no right to withdraw from the Federal Government, yet if one desires to, it would be better to permit her, than to resort to coercion is, in our judgment not tenable. That is, thirty-two States which love this Union-thirty-two States that are willing to fight all the enemies of this Union come from whatever quarter they may, must stand idly by and witness this Union

struck from the great arch, and all tumbling into one common ruin. If this pololdest man now living may see the time when this powerful confederation will be divided into petty governments, and the glory and renown which clusters around our national escutcheon forever obliterated. James Buchanan MUST, this very day, in taken which will end in overwhelming tongue and hissing threats, seeks to destroy its greatest benefactor and friend .-Encircle the gorgon with a girdle of fire, then scotch it, and if that will not stop its hissing and efforts to bite, take off

dissolved by one of its own members-

stand listlessly by and see the key stone

If the members elect from South Caroina, withdraw from the National Concress to-day, that is well-they have a right thus to act. South Carolina need not be represented at Washington unless she desires to. There is no compulsion on her in this respect. If her Federal Judges and Postmasters refusé to serve intheir respective positions, that too, is well -South Carolina may do without such officers-she may not desire the assistance of the General Government in giving her the advantages of its postal system. But if South Carolina tramples under her leet the laws of Congress-opens her ports to free trade, and refuses to pay over to the | withdraw at pleasure. Federal Treasury the monies due from duties and imposts, then it is the imperative duty of the General Government to see that the laws are respected and the duties paid over. Let our Navy, or as much of it as is necessary, blockade the little port of comes in and goes out, exacting the last farthing due this government before they are permitted to go their way. Let the from Charleston, and her harbor remain for years, and forever, unrippled by a merchant's ship and her stagnant air unruffled by the hoarse puff of an ocean steam. er. Cut off her trade-step her commerce -let her cotton find, if it can, markets elsewhere-strengthen the government forts within her borders and shut up the Custom houses-do everything, resort to every means to teach this robel State, and set the examble to the rest, and to the world, that the National American Government is one too powerful to be resisted, the perty States of Greece, Italy and the too stable to be shaken from its equipoise and too heroic not to fight until the "last armed foe expires," to maintain its su-

## Slaves in Transit.

In discussing the other day the concessions which the North might be called to make to retain some of the slave States in the Union, we said we were willing for one to grant slaveholders protection against interference with their slaves while trayeling through or temporarily resident in the free States .- Indianapolis Journal. You grant too much-much more, in our

opinion than the Republican party will be willing to concede. The punctum saliens of Republicanism, is, that human slavery, in this government, exists only within the influence of laws regulating the relation of master and slave. Outside of that influenes there is, and of right ought to be. no slavery. If a slaveholder then, volun- through whose Territories we could obtain tarily takes his slave into a territory or State where there are no laws making the | Emigrants from foreign lands could only one master and the other slave, that very reach us by permission of our neighbors, -the slave becomes as free as the master, and there is no power by which he can be legally reduced again to slavery. No "concessions granted" can ever again make that ne paring the wealth, prosperity and power gro man a slave.

der the laws of a particular State, escapes Arkansas, Missouri or Mississippi can ever into another State, the master has the right to follow, capture him and take him has the right to secede, thereby placing back. He has this right because the Fed- the existance of their commerce, the stal constitution gives it to him. But the entire status of the bondman is changed when the master coluntarily takes him beyand the jurisdiction of all laws regulating the relation of master and slave.

Apart however from this, we can not sares with the editor of the Indianapolis all. Journal, in conceding to a slaveholder the right of a "temporary residence," with his dane, in this State, This doctrine would appropriate free institutions of the State of indiana. What is a "temporary residence? " To stay long enough to raise a crop of corn Carolina traitors will be stronger than de--to fatten a lot of hogs-to pasture a herd votion to the Union. Should such be the of cattle on our prairies-to build a house -split a thousand rails-inclose a farmspend the summer, the fall, the winter or States will not permit the enforcement of the apring? What is to be regarded as a "temporary residence ?" What is to be permitted to be done by those men of pas- If they intend to stay in the Union, and nage, and how long will they temporarily stay among us? These are questions that would be as difficult to settle as the one of human slavery itself. Oh ! no Mr. Sulgrove, the North must make no such concessions-admit of no such thing, or all the advance we have made in the right direction will be lost, -lost forever, -irre- that we may prepare for the worst. I am

trievably lost. d.F We understand that Mr. M. L. Yetter, the editor of the Fountain Democrat, will be a candidate before the Lagislature Y. would make an efficient Clerk, and dethe laws. Better concede her independserves well of the Republican members of
the Logislature.

Sooner or later the bond of such a union
the laws. Better concede her independis order.) To the first branch of the questie of the Pederal judiciary are conmust be severed. It is my conviction that
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the laws. Better concede her independis order.) To the first branch of the questie Administration of Justice by
the laws. Better concede her independis order.) To the first branch of the questie of the political period has not yet arrived.

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SECESSION AND COERCOIN.

he Republican Jubilee at Inianapolison the 22d inst.

(From the Indianapolis Journal of the 27th) We hear much said against the policy of coercing South Carolina in case she attempts to secode

What is coercion but the enforcement of the laws? In anything else intended or required? Secession or nullification can on ly he regarded by the General Government as individual action upon individual re sponsibility. Those concerned in it can not intrench themselves behind the forms of the State Government so as to give their conduct the responsibility upon the State Government, which of itself is irresponsi-

The Constitution and laws of the United States operate upon individuals, but not upon States, and precisely as if there were no States. In this matter the President has no discretion. He has taken a selemu oath to enforce the laws and preserve order, and to this end he has been made Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy. How can he be absolved from responlity thus devolved upon him by the Con-

Our it be done by the resolutions of contions, the advice of the newspapers, or on a decided preponderance of public

There is but one way in which the President can be absolved from his duty to exert all the power reposed in his hands by the Constitution to enforce the laws in South Carolina, which is by acknowledging her independence. The Constitution provides that Congress may admit new States into the Union, but there is no provision for turning one out or for permitting one to go out. A State once admitted in the Union becomes a part of the body of the nation, and severance or secession is not contemplated by the Constitution as permissable or possible.

If Congress possesses the power to ac-knowledge the independence of a State, and thus place it without the pale of the Union, it must result from an inexorable necessity produced by a successful revo-lution. While a State is in the Union there icy is to be pursued by the President, the is no power under the Constitution for the general and State Governments to enter into negotiations and to treat with each oth er. No Government possesses the constitutional power to dismember itself.

If the power does exist in this Government to acknowledge the independence of South Carolina, or any other State, it can his Message to Congress, deny the right of The President of himself would not possession and evoke all the necessary powers of the government to strangle it now, from his duty by such acknowledgment. once and forever, or the fatal step will be he must exert his power to enforce the

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT? ice or military power of the United States, sue of battles. compel an observance of the laws and sub-

we allow a State peaceably to seconde, we I will not stop thereby concede the right in the most sub- cession. The whole quemion is sumed up whelm them. They are traitors, and treastantial and solemn manner. It would be in this proposition: "Are we one nation, sheer nonsense to allew a State, especially one people, or thirty-three nations, or a weak one like South Carolina, to secede, | thirty-three independent and petty States? and yet deny the mour of secession, and The statement of the proposition furnishmanner whenever they see proper. We can no State has a right to secede. Secession not, therefore, allow South Carolina to sc- can only be the result of successful revocede without conceding the right, and lution. I answer the question for you, thereby settling the principle as to the re- and I know that my answer will find a resmaing States. The right of secession con- ponse in every true American heart, that have but a collection and combination of birty three independent and petty States, held together by a treaty which has hitherto been called a Constitution, of the infraction of which each State is to be the rejoice over the election of Abraham Linjudge, and from which any State may coln

It would not be twelve months until a dienceent partnersnip and for a new one, or form 2. Whether they rejo two separate nations. In doing so, they would act with a far greater show of rea-Charleston, and overhaul every vessel that son, and far better prospects of success than South Carolina. They are seperated from the other States by thousands of miles Their commerce is naturally with the East Indies and the isles of the Pacific ocean .that which binds together any other sec-

tions of the Republic. The right of secession conceded and the way to do it have been shown to be safe and easy-the prestige of the Republic gone-the National pride extinguished with the National idea-secession would become the remedy for every State or sectional grievance, real or imaginary. And total dissolution of that mighty Republic ure of Republican governments to the which has been the hope and the glory of world. the world. We should then have before us the prospect presented in the history of

ipalities of Germany. eed I stop to argue the political, intel ectual, social and commercial death inpolyed this wreck and ruin? We must then cling to the idea that we are a Nation . one and indivisible, and that although subdivided by State lines for local and domestic purposes, we are but one people, the citizens of a common country, having like institutions and manners, and possessing a common interest in that inheritance of glory so richly provided by our fathers .-We must therefore do no act - we must ret-ERATE DO act-we must concede no idea or theory that looks to or involves the dismembermant of the Nation. And especially must we of the inland States cling to the

If South Carolina may secode peaceably. land and Louisians, cutting off our comthe interior of a continent, surrounded by egress to the seabord only upon such terms as might be agreed to by treaty and we could not reach any Atlantic port except by passports duly rised. In such dition of affairs the seaboard States would possess immense advantages, which may be illustrated and understood by comup in the interior of Europe. Can it be If the slave, owing service or labor un- possible then that Kentucky. Tennessee, become so infatuated, so utterly domented as to subscribe to the doctrine that a State peculiar institution, their everything with in the power of Louisiana, commanding as she does, the outlet of the Mississipp and the entrance to the Gulf? As the mat ter now stands, the port of New York is the property of the nation, held for the benefit of all the Sastes, the revenue there collected being disbursed for the benefit of

> But we are told that if we use force to Carolina, it will so excite and exasperate the other slave States as to lead them to ommon cause with her. I am not willing to beleive that this treason is so widely spread, and that sympathy with Sout case, however, it should not, in my judgment, change the course we sugh sue. If the people of the other Southern the laws in South Carolina, it would be evidence that they were intending to follow her example at their own convenience. adhere to its fortunes, they will thrust no obstacle in the way of the General Government to prevent its compelling obedience to the laws. Mere caprice and pride will not determine their action in a matter so momentous, involving the destinies of millions for all time. But if such is their purpose, and suck the condition of public sen iment, we cannot know the fact too soon. elieve that the bad example of South Carolina would be followed by any other State-certainly by not more out of the Union, I trust it will be at the point of the bayonet, after our best efforts

combination of petty States, any one of declaration to the other States of the only terms upon which they would be permitted to withdraw from the Union.

The lopping off of South Carelina by the sword of revolution would not disturb the

unity of the ballance of the nation; but would simply be a diminution from its ag gregate power to the the extent of her reurces and population Notwithstandor the American revolution terminated so reasures, accompanied by such humiliation of the national pride, still it preserved the integrity of the remaining portion of the Empire. Had our claims to independence been at once recognized and cenceded by the mother country, and the thirteen colonies peacibly allowed to constitute a separate Government, and take their place among the nations of the earth, an example would have been set and an admission made of which every colony, ishave speedily claimed the benefit. The Canadies, the East and West Indies and Australia would in turn, point to this ep

och in British history as a palpable and unconditional avowal of the doctrine that they had the right under the British Constitution at any time peaceably to terminate their allegiance to the crown, and secede from the Empire. An admission of the existance of right so made, could it be retracted at all, could only be at the end of numerous civil and bloody wars Shall we now surrender the Nation without a struggle, and let the Union go with merely a few hard words? Shall we en courage faint harted traitors to pursue their

worth a bloody struggle to establish this Nation, it is worth one to preserve it. And we trust that we shall not, by surrendering with indecent haste, publish to the Commander-in-Chief of our the world that the inheritance our fathers Army and Navy. Nothing will prevent purchased with their blood, we have given

p to save ours. liberty and independence against grind- dent if he wild but fight the traitors with

ing oppression to another war to be set on foot for the propagation of human slavery, to crush out liberty of speech and of the stitution. ruin to our national prosperity. There is not a moment to be les. The serpent has is but one of two courses to be pursued.— with all its untold and indescribable hor the general government, is undoubted debeen warmed into life and with forked Either to allow the seceding State peace rors the African slave trade must have ispendent Government, or else by the po- Providence who holds in his hand the is-

Let us consider what would be the con- tribute that could take sides with them in

eded, the nation is dissolved. Instead of we are one people, one nation, undivided

After the conclusion of Judge Morton's speech a paper was handed to him, of This is understood to be a meeting to knows his duty and dares do it.

Will the Speaker please state to his au-

set on foot. California and Oregon, being the universal bankruptcy and ruin now Republic. Let the precedent be once reeach sovereign and independent, would about to fall upon our country, as a conse-

> of being turned out of employment and starved, as a consequence of that election
>
> 3. Whether they rejoice at the prospect which now presents itself, in the immediate future, as a consequence of the election. 4. Whether they rejoice in the humiliaof the times, to accept the very principle troit ors, or foreign enemies. announced and maintained by Stephen A. Douglas (whom they have denounced and illified for his steadfast advocacy of it, ) as the only basis of Union and peace here rejoice in the certainty that the hones, ad-

trines, will assure the speedy destruction of their country, and demonstrate the fail-GOKDON TANNER.

Mr. Morton read the paper, and then said : "As I recognize the person whose name is signed to this paper as a gentleman, I will with pleasure attempt to res- the dissolution of the Union.

pond to his interrogatories. "I answer to the first question, that we rejoice over our victory because it is the Leavenworth, Sunday, Nov. 55, says: triumph of truth, and the success of cor rect and time-honored principles. Should bankruptcy and ruin fall upon the country. we should deplore it most deeply. Bu f the election of Ahraham Lincoln or feel that any responsibility rested upon us. but in it recognize the legitimate results of the means employed by our adversaries to effect our defeat and destruction. To the second question, I answered that should 'free labor" losse its reward and "free laborers" their employment, and be brought merce and destroying our right of way to the authors of the crime, we intend to hold the ocean. We would thus te shut up in them to a just accountability in this world, and believe that the Almighty will in the

> To the third question I answer, that we do a prospect we would turn away with hortor. But should they come we can rejoice consequence of the election of a President according to the forms of the Constitution . But we know those who would rejoice .his people from each other; who, for political purposes, by all the arts of defamation, have poisoned the southern mind against the North, and sought to array them in deadly hostility against each other; who have broken compromises and country. kept no faith; who incited eivil war in Kansas, and justified the attempted subjugation of a free people; who, for political purposes, have prophesied that these things would follow Lincoln's election. and are now laboring to fulfill the prophemeans in their power to aggravate the dif-ficulty and widen the breach. They seem the man of your choice.'

R. J. Ryan-I beg leave to ask a question. I agree and endorse nearly everything that has been said here to night, and 1, too, trust that if South Carolina gets out of the Union it will be at the point of the bayonet. My father and mother are buried at Barnwell in that State, and should she secede from the Union, I would go and with my own hands dig up their bones and bring them away. But the question I desire to ask is: Whether those questions were really prepared by a Democrat? Much confusion and excitement ensued

or a moment, when Mr. Tanner arose in the back portion of the audience and said the questions were his and bore his signa Mr. Morton then proceeded: I am not surprised that my friend, Mr. Ryan, who is a very sensible gentleman, should regard it as incredible that any Democrat should

The fourth question as you perceive, is question and consider it by sections .-

caunot be drawn into precedent, and con- expect to accept "the very principle an strued into an admission that we are but a nounced and maintained by Stephen A. Douglas." He has no principle. He startwhich has a right to secede and set up ed out in 1854 with something like Popu-for herself whenever it suits her temper, or lar Sovereignty and has ended by admitviews of her peculiar interest. Such a con-test, let it terminate as it may, would be a upon the same footing with all other property. This doctrine will carry slavery in-to all States and Territories in defiance of

the people and Popular Sovereignty. To the second branch of the question I answer that we have not "vilified" Stephen A. Douglas for his "steadfast advocacy' of a principle or for any other cause. He has been upon all sides of the vexed he has undergone more changes than the disastrouily to the British Government, af- moon. He has advocated nothing stead-

ter an enormous expenditure of blood and fastly but Stephen A. Douglas.

To the third and last branch of the question I answer that we do not rejoice in the certainty that an honest adherence to our principles "will assure the speedy destrucworld." On the contrary we believe our fied. principles to be those of the Constitution and the Fathers, and that peace can be only restored and the safety of our instituland and dependency of the empire would erement to that ancient, just and liberal of the Senate, to wait on the President solving the Union. The late election hav- no judicial authority exists to issue pronistered for so many years.

> ---Secession.

There is, to our mind, now, but thing left, by which this government can be preserved intact, and that is that the President of the United States, to day, in his Message to Congress, takes decided nei positive grounds against secession,-If he will do this, the treasonable atmosphere which now lowers along the Southera horizon will be dispelled, and if he does not, South Carolina and perhaps treason by advising them in advance that it will be safe and successful? If it was Georgia will secede. None can command the army to march, and the navy to as-

semble at a given place, but the President

secession but force-nothing save us from dissolution but the determined opposition nation, and I would rather come out of a of the Federal Government. The party struggle at the end of that time, defeated just going out of power, would rather disin arms and conceding independence to successful revolution, than to purchase solve this government, than see the Repubpresent peace by the concession of a prin-ciple that must inevitably explode this nation into small dishonored fragments. Democratic party—no Republican either But of the result of such a struggle, I should entertain the utmost hope and confidence.

He who compares our glorious war for are unwilling to sustain the Presi-

> struction to the Union. Nothing is more times, than, that South Carolina will go out of this Union unless she is prevented by a superior power. The fire eaters are mad, and in their blind fury they will pull down the temple which is certain to overnever too soon to draw the sword. Treason expands when left alone and traitors multiply when not resisted. The times demand promptness, decision, a stern unbending will on part of the Federal au thorities. We know the President has traitors to this General Government in his Cabinet-his very advisors think and talk treason, still we hope that Mr. Buchs nan.

Secession is dissolution, and dissolution must be resisted by all the powers known to our Constitution-must be prevented, or project of a Pacific Confederacy would be 1. Whether or not his party rejoice over the worst of consequences will befall this cognized that one State has the right to peaceably secede from the rest, and the bor, and the free laborers, about which | bond is broken, the contract ended, the they have told us so much, are on the eve partnership expired, the Union dissolved. Nothing is more certainly taught by the past, nothing more clearly discernable in of barren plains and snow-clad mountains. of fraternal strife and internecine war, the future. If this Union is not worth fighting for, it is not worth having, and we are 'mable to see the difference between tion of being compelled, by the exigencies resisting its dissolution when attacked by

Movements on the Border. As a counterpoise to the exciting and after ; or, on the other hand, whether they evidently exagerated news from the border we call attention to the following, from a reliable gentleman of Lawrence. His declarations are corroborated fully by the offlcial report of a special messenger from the Missouri army. When the truth of history shall be written, it will be found that these exciting rumors are only a part of the pro-

gi mine concerted by the Democracy for A special despatch to the N. Y. Times. from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, via The whole country is imposed upon by the late reports of the Kansas difficulties. I adjure all to await the facts before judging the matter. Judge Willams, who has

so deceived the public, is a miserable old detard, unworthy of credeuce. The Court has not been molested Scott has not been attacked. Neither Paris nor any other place has been sacked. Montgomerey's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to. Not one to starvation, we would mourn over their from the recent Eastern contributions. No calamities, seek to alleviate their sufferings arms or munitions have been sent them; as Territory for years. I challenge proof to the contrary,

All such statements as Judge Williams has made are vile fabrications, which are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or to laid before the House and read by Colonel not rejoice 'at the prospect of fraternal bis ignorance. Still, it is admitted that Forney.

WM. HUTCHINSON

The Secession Move neuts at The action already taken by several They are those who, for months and years | the Southern States, in regard to the secespast, have labored to alienate the hearts of sion movement, may be briefly recapitula-

> The Virginia Legislature is summoned to meet on the 7th of January to take into consideration the critical condition of the The North Carolina Legislature is in session. The Governor favors a conven-

tion of all the Southern States. The South Carolina Legislature is now in session. On the 6th of December siele. gates are to be elected to the State Convensy, and instead of seeking to allay the tion authorized to be held at the extra seatroubles in the land, are exerting all the sion of the Legislature. On the 17th of December the said State Convention assembles at Columbia, when the question exceedingly anxious to be able to tell the of secession will be determined, and in all ber of the Federal Union. Various meas ures have been and others will be adopted State after the act of secession.

The Georgia Legislature is in and a State Convention is called for the 16th of January. The sum of one million State in an attitude of defense. Alabama also holds a State Convention on the 7th of January, to which body delegates will be chosen on the 24th of De-

The Legislature of Mississippi is in spe cial session, with the view of calling State Convention, and the Legislature of December for the same purpose.

The Legislatures of Florida and Arkan sas are in annual session, we believe, but

nothing of importance has yet been done. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST .- We call The standards of the dales with month past off

CONGRESSIONAL.

perpetuated and the Union preserved.

about 200 responded to their names. Mr. McKinta from Pa. appeared in Russia or Brazil. place of Mr. Schwartz, deceased.

A message was received from the Senate policy upon which it was founded, and ad- and inform him that a quorum of both ing been held in strict conformity with the cess, where there is no Marshall to execute

pleased to make. tion, which was adopted, and he, Bocock shall wait for some overt and dangerous whether the present laws can or cannot be and Adams of Ky. were appointed a com act on the part of the President elect before amended, so as to carry out more effectual mittee on part of the House.

Mr. Grow called up a motion made last session to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead Bill was reported from the committee on Agriculture and referred to Union; he moved the previous question.

should not now be insisted on, as several members were absent. Mr. Grow explained his reason for calling up the motion now was that they might have business before the House. There are special orders for the first three or four

weeks of this session. Mr. Crow yielded to a suggestion to postpone the motion for the present that Constitution. The anticipation that Con- be a naked act of usurpation on his part, members might proceed to draw for seats. On motion of Mr. Florence the daily bour of meeting was fixed at noon until

otherwise ordered. On motion of Mr Grow a message was sent to the Senate informing them that a quorum of the House was present and ready to proceed to business.

seats; all the members retired without the tive Slave Law. It ought to be remembar, and as the name of each member was bered, however, that for these acts of oth- rated powers granted to Congress and it is District of Columbia. 5th, That a law taken from a box and called by the clerk. ers neither Congress or any President can equally apparent that its exercise is not shall be passed granting the right to slave he came in and made his choice." The Speaker stated that the committees

appointed at the last session would be continued through the present session subject however to the vacancies that may occur, which vacancies will be filled by him. Mr Grow renewed his motion for the

reconsideration of the reference of the

were appointed the committee. until otherwise ordered

to the effect that it concurred in the Senale's resolution for a committee to wait on the President and had appointed a similar

half an hour. Mr Trumbull was informed that they we uld not get the Message to day.

Adjourned at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock. fering. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. SENATE, -Messrs, Gwin, Harlan, John som of Tenn., Thompson and Wilkinson

appeared in their seats. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain . Mr Bigler in behalf of the committee wait on the President, reported that it had perfected its duty. The President's Message was delivered

by A J. Glossbrenner, his private Secre-The Message was received by the House HOUSE,-The President's Message was

ties of the country, the President asks why of them possess over subjects not delega throughout their territorial existence and containing a large amount of fresh and is it then that discontent now so extented to the United States, but reserved to until they shall be admitted as States into valuable information pertaining to the farm then that discontent now so extentively prevails, and the Union of the the States respectively or to the people to the Union with or without slavery, as their and other able Agricultural and Horricu's States, which is the source of all blessings, the extent of the delegaed powers. The Constitutions may prescribe; a like cognitural writers will be puplished. No westis threatened with destruction? The long Constitution of the United States is as tion of the right of the master to have his ern newspaper devotes so much space to continued and intemperate interference of much a part of the Constitution of each slave who has escaped from one State to reports of fairs, crops, live stock, suproved the Northern people with the question of State, and is as binding on its people as another restored and delivered up to him; other matters of interest to the tillers of the Slavery in the Southern States has at though it had been textually inserted and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave soil length produced its natural effect. The therein. This Government therefore is a Law enacted for this purpose, together different sections of the Union are now great and a powerful Government invested with a declaration that all State laws imarrayed against each other, and the time with all the attributes of sovereignty over pairing or defeating this right are viola- will be prepared with a view to making has arrived much dreaded by the Father the special subjects to which its authority tions of the Constitution and are conseof his Country, when hostile geographical extends. It may be asked then, are the peo- quently null and void.

claim on the part of Congress or the Ter | Government? By no means. The right ritorial Legislatures to exclude slavery of resistance on the part of the governed people, "I told you so. See what you have probability the State of South Carolina from the Territories, nor from the efforts of against the oppression of their Governments done by voting your sentiments, and for solemnly declared to be no longer a mem- the different States to defeat the execution cannot be denied, it exists independently of the Fugitive Slave Law, but the imme- of all Constitutions, and has been exercised been complicated by the refusal of the Sen by the Legislature to arm and protect the diste peril arises from incessant and vio at all periods of the World's History, but leat agitation of the slavery question the distinction must be ever observed that throughout the North, which has produced this is a revolution against an established its malign influence on the slaves and in- Government, and not a voluntary secessof dollars has been appropriated to put the | spired then with vague notions of free- ion from it by virtue of an inherent Condom. Hence a sense of security no longer stitutional right. In short let us look the exists around the family altar. This feel- danger fairly in the face. Secession is ing at home has given place to apprehen neither more nor less than Revolution, it acter, sions of servile insurrection. Many a ma- may or may not be a justifiable Revolutron, throughout the South, retires at tion, but still it is Revolution; the desperate band recently assembled un night in dread of what may befall herself what in the meantime is the responsibility | der a notorious outlaw, in the southern Louisiana is to assemble on the 10th of and children before the morning. Should and true position of the Executive? He is portion of the territory, to resist the executhis apprehension of domestic danger ex- bound to take care that the laws be faith- tion of the laws and to plunder the peaceatend and intensify itself until it shall per- fully executed, and from this obligation be ble citizens, will I doubt not be speedily vade the masses of the Southern people, cannot be absolved by any human power. | subdued and brought to justice. then disunion will become inevitable .- But what if the performance of this duty in Self-preservation is the first law of nature, whole or in part, has been rendered imquite lengthy, and has a very considerable stump speech injected into the body of it.

My friend, Gov. Lane, understands parattention to the Prospectus of this old and and no political union however fraught practicable by events over which he could advertising columns. It will be seen that spects can long continue, if the necessary Such at the present moment is the case ismentary law, and I appeal to him its publishers offer a Large and Handsome consequence be to render the homes and throughout the State of South Carolina, so whether I may not call for a division of the Engraving, as a well as Webster's Diction firesides of nearly half the parties to it far as the laws of the United States to seary, and Lippencott's Gazetteer as Premi- habitually and hopelessly insecure. - cure the Administration of Justice by

After referring to the incessant agitation laws can be earried into execution have Uncle Sam's Address to his Boys. HOUSE .- Excessive good humor pre- against slavery at the North for the last already resigned

chair at noon and calling the House to and asserting that the time of Congress is District Attorney, or a Marshall in South occupied with violent speeches on this Carolina, in fact the whole machinery of Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. never ending subject, he remarks, how the Federal Government necessary for the Stockton, appropriate to the political con- easy would it be for the American people distribution of remedial Justices among dition of the country, in which he said to settle the slavery question forever, and the people has been demolished, and it that the good and wise men from all sec- restore peace and harmony to this distrac- would be difficult if not impossible to retions were at fault; he implored the Di | ted country, which can be done by letting | place it., The only acts of Congress on the vine blessing to quiet all distractions and the slave States alone, and permitting statute book, bearing on this subject are sectional discord, that general brotherly them to manage their own State affairs, as those of the 28th February 1795, and the question. Within the last twelvemonth feeling might be restored, the Republic they only are responsible before God for 3rd of March 1807. These authorize the slavery existing among them, and with President after he shall have ascertained The roll of members was then called - which the North has no more right to in- that the Marshall with his posse comitatus terfere than with the similar institution in is unable to execute civil or criminal pro-

and forbearance of the people, alleging it vy to aid him in performing this source. Mr. Barrett of Mo., and John Young failure of Republican Government to the Brown of Ky. appeared and were quali- is out of the power of any President to having first by proclamation commanded accomplish but little; which leads him to the insurgents to dispense and retire observe, that the election of any one of our peaceably to their respective abodes with announcing the appointment of Bigler, fellow citizens to the of President in a limited time. This duty cannot by any Mason and Collamer a committee ou part | does not of itself afford iust cause for dis- possibility be performed in a State where houses were in attendance and ready to provisions of the Constitution does not it and where even if there were such an receive any communication he may be justify a revolution to destroy this very officer, the entire population would con-Constitution ; reason, justice and a regard stitute one solid combination to resist him Mr. Moorhead offered a similar resolu- for the Constitution all require that we Congress alone has the power to decide resorting to such a remedy.

committee of the whole on the state of the Southern States are denied equal rights duty. It is not believed that any at-Court, which has solemply acceded that the responsibility for consequences would slaves are property, and like all other rightfully rest upon the heads of the asproperty their owners have a right to take sailants. In reference to recognizing a sethem into the common territories and hold ceding State as an Independent Govern-

tures to defeat the execution of the Fugi- federal government. It is manifest that passed in violation of the Federal Consti- execution any one of these powers. tution, they are therefore null and void .-It will be the duty of the next President,

as it has been my own, to act with vigor of the Constitution, and after having conin executing the Fugitive Slave Law quered a State, how are we to govern in it? advance that he will violate his duty, people to elect a senator and representa-Mr Washburne of Ills. said, as it was which would be at war with every princi- tive and perform all other duties appertill to morrow, he moved an adjournment carried into execution in every contested ion and can never be cemented by the case since the commencement of the present blood of its citizens shed in civil war; if it administration. Let us trust that the cannot live in the affections of the people base surrender of its dearest rights and SENATE .- The Senate convened at 12 State Legislatures will repeal their uncon- it must one day perish. Congress posseso'clock precisely, Mr. Breckinridge in the stitutional and obnoxious enactments .- ses many means of preserving it by con-

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Mr sary delay, it is impossible for any human their hands to preserve it by force. power to save the Union; and the South-Mr Bright moved that the Secretary in- ern States have a right to demand this act voke my countrymen to pause and delibe form the House that a quorum of the Sen- of justice from the Northern States .- rate before they determine to destroy this, after having first used all peaceful means dedicated to human freedom since the to obtain redress, would be justified in world began. It has been consecrated by ment of the Union.

Resolved, That a committee of three of The alleged principle that as each State The Union has already made us the most the Senate, and such as may be appointed became a party to the Union by the vote of prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, the U S and inform him that there is a so any one of them may retire from the face of the earth. In every foreign region quorum in each House of Congress, and is Union in a similar manner by the vote of of the globe the title of American citizen with the history as well as the character of propounced in a foreign land, it causes the

hearses a portion of Gen. Jackson's mes- honest pride. Surely when we pass the

The President enumerates the powers conferred on Congress by the Federal Government, and that these powers may be ef Mr Clingman moved to take a recess for fectual. It also possesses excluseve right to lay and collect all import duties and government. other taxes, and has adopted effetual means to restrain the States from inter-

law of the land, and the Judges in every vation. ple of the State without redress against This does not proceed solely from the the tyraney and oppression of the Federal

vailed previous to the Speaker taking the 25 years, both by the press and the people, We no longer have a District Judge, a

cess in any particular case to call forth The President relies on the good sense the militia, and employ the army and naly the object of the Constitution. Revenue Mr. Buchanan refers to the fact that the still continues to be collected as heretofore President's province is not to make but to at the Custom House at Charleston, Should execute the laws. It is alleged as one the Collector unfortunately resign, a succause for immediate secession that the cessor may be appointed to perform this with the other States in the common terri- tempt will be made to expel the Uni-Mr. Phelps said the gentleman from Pa. tory: but by what authority are these de- ted States from its property there could call up the motion any other day: it nied? Not by Congress, which has never by force, but if in this I should prove to passed and I believe never will pass any be mistaken, the officers in command of the act to exclude slavery from these territo- Forts have received orders to act strictly ties: and certainly not by the Supreme on the defensive in such a contingency

them there under the protection of the ment by the President, he says, it would Constitution. The anticipation that Congress may pass some law obnoxious is no
and it is his duty to submit to Congress States have undertaken to break up the
the whole question in all its bearings.

American Union. The people have decided
ugainst them at the ballot box, and they property in the territories, and the sacred when Congress will be called on to decide rights of property are received by the Con the question whether it possesses power to are as follows: compel a State to remain in the Union The most palpable violations of the Con- authorizes him to express the opinion, The House, pursuant to the resolution sists in the acts of different State Legisla- Congress or any other department of the repealed. 3d. That Slavery shall be ex-

justly be held responsible; having been necessary and proper or carrying into States, accompanied by their slaves. The President declares that to make war upon a State is at variance with the spirit against conflicting enactments of State We could not govern it by despotic power, Mexico, Central America and the Isthmas Legislatures. We are not to presume in nor could we by physical force compel its of the Gulf. Such is the programme of the understood that the President's Message ple of justice. Let us wait for the overt taining to an independent State. The fact to stand by Lincoln's Administration as was not to be transmitted to the House un- act. The Fogitive Slave Law has been is, that our Union rests upon public opin- when assailed by South Carolina nullifiers.

Unless this shall be done without unneces ciliation, but the sword is not placed in Administration. Among these are: Free Homesteads for the landless; Improve-But may I be permitted solemnly to inate was present and ready to proceed to Should this'be refused, the injured States, the grandest temple which has ever been the administration of Government; a res Mr Bigler introduced the following res- revolutionary resistance to the Govern- the blood of our fathers, by the glories of earnest champion on the side of Preedom the past and by the hopes of the future .- Right, and Patriotism. by the House, wait upon the President of its own people ass bled in Convention, render us the most powerful nation on the mense system of Railroads and telegraph ready to receive any communication he is such a Convention is wholly inconsistent is held in the highest respect, and when passing events from the columns of the Messrs Bigler, Mason and Collamer the Federal Constitution. He then re- hearts of our countrymen to swell with paper that keeps fully up with the times Mr Fitzpatrick offered an order, that the sage of 1833, relative to the nullifying or- brink of the yawning abyss we shall recoil West, than papers published 1000 miles daily meeting of the Senete be 12 o'clock, dinance of South Carolina, and says this with horror from the fatal plunge; by such away, which know little and care less for

Government was intended by its founders a dread catastrephe the hopes of the friends to be perpetual and not to be annulled at of freedom throughout the world would be A message was received from the House the pleasure of any one of the contracting destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than 80 years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a Another of the editors will attend at conclusive proof that man is unfit for self | Springfield and keep the people fully posted on what will be done by the Illinois The slavery question, like everything homan, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point; but if in the midst of the existing excitement the Union shall against State interposition, It is provi-

perish, the evil may then become irrepara- exchange list and the letters of numerous ded that this Constitution and the laws of ble. Congress can contribute much to avert the United States which shall be made in it by proposing and recommending to the pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or Legislatures of the several States the rem- and in this department it possesses the which shall be made under the authority edy for existing evils which the Constituof the United States shall be the supreme tion has itself provided for its own preser- ket reports embrace every thing the farmer

State shall be bound thereby anything The President proposes that his ex- newspaper, whether western, eastern, in the Constitution, or laws of any State or planatory amendment to the Constitution southern or foreign markets. The Tare Territority to the contrary. Notwithstand- be adopted by Congress for the final set- inland news columns, currency questions, ng. The Government created by the Con- tlement of the true construction of the Railroad, Bank and State Stocks, agriculstitutionand deriving its authority from the Constitution on three special points:-An tural products of America and Euros, and sovereign peopleofeach of the several States, express recognition of the right of property rial interests of our country. has precisely the same right to exercise in slaves in the States where it now exists | AGRICULTURE .- During the coming year After alluding to the great commercial, its power over the people of all these or may hereafter exist; the duty of protect | we shall pay particulair attention to Parm States in the enumerated eases, each one ing this right in all the common territories

it is believed, forever termin ate the exist- valuable that no well regulated western ing dissensions, and restore peace and bar-

mony among the States. The President then discusses our foreign relations. Our relations with Spain have ste to ratify the Convention for the adjustment of the Cuban claim, so called .-The President reiterates his recommendation for the acquisition of Cuba by a fair

With the exception of Mexico our relations are generally of a satisfactory char-

at our rick: Address TRIBUNE, Chicago,

He recommends a Pacific R. R., and congratulates the country upon the apparept diminution of the slave trade and the extinction of the fillibustering sentiment, and in view of the destitution in Kansas recommends to Congress that if any Con-stitutional measure of relief can be devised that the subject should be duly considered

(From the Bousehold Journal.)

Come, Northern boys, and Southern boys, And boys from East and West, Be friends, shake hands, and go to work You've had enough of rest. "You've voted for that candidate

That each thought best to rule the State. Election's over now, my bere-The President elected --A nd like him well, or like bim itt. What odds, since he's selected? A President should always be

The choice of the majority. You've had a jolly time my boye; Performed some wondrous feats; Have sarried lights, on stormy nights. Through all the public streets; Yo u've worked with all the echolar's tott, And greased your coats with "midnight

What care you who's President. Or what care you who's king? You've got the bone and muscle, boys, And : li that sort of thing. The North and South a nd East and West Can buy half Earth, and whip the rest

Shake hands, my boys, forgive , forget, All angry feeli ngs smother, Remember that you're all my boye, And each to each a brother. Stick to your stores, your work shope, farme, And thus defy a "world to arm s." Then go to work, my honest boys, And prove your noble birth

By struggling-not among yourselves

Whose hos om doth more treasure hold

But with the sturdy emita,

Than politics a thousand fold.

Chicago Tribune Devoted to News, Commerce. Pol-itics, Agriculture, Education Art, Science and Literature.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

Pel·Tical.—The great political campaign of 1860 is closed. The the battle has been fought and won, and the eagles of victory perched on the Republican benners, ABBAHAM LINCOLN has been triumphantly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American refuse to submit to the verdict unless their

DEMANDS OF THE FIRE EATERS. - Ist. That the Free States shall pay for all fugitives from labor who may escape. 2d. That

In cose of nou-compliance with there pro-slavery demands, the Pire-Enters threaten to secode from the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy, re-open the African Slave Trade, and attempt to found

and friend of the Union and Constitution when assailed by South Carolina nullifiers. The free North must not be bullied ner frightened by the arogant oligarchy into a

most cherished principles, OTHER QUESTIONS .- And there are other ments of Harbors; Construction of Rail roads to the Pacific; Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming industry of the country; Retrenchment and Reform in toration, in short, of the earlier and purer

tions, the TRIBUNE will ever be found an GENERAL NE . s .- Chicago is the Com mercial Emporium of a large portion of the North-west, and by reason of her imlines, she has become a great news contre; and we are confident that western readers Chicago Taisune, which is a lice news-A good western paper is certainly better calculated to promote the interests of the

western interests, sentiments and require-Connescondence.-During the coming winter one of the editors will correspond for the TRIBUNE from Washington, giving fun and graphic reports of the proceedings of an exciting session of Cougress.

Legislature. Correspondents will be employed at the Capitals of Iowa, Minnesots Wisconsin and Indiana From other portions of the country, and from foreign lands, we derive our intelligence from the multifarous correspondents of the Associated Press, from an immense

MARKETS .- The TRIBUXE has achieved high reputition as a Commercial paper, confidence and enjoys the patronage of business men to a high degree. Its maror dealer can expect to find quoted in a all other tropics connected with the mate

will receive due attention in our columns. the paper a welcome family visitor, com bining the agreeable and useful. In short, the purpose of the publishers is, to make Such an explanatory amendment would, the Chicago Trinuxe so interesting and family can afford to BE WITHOUT IT.

Now is the time to renew subscriptions and make up clubs for the new year. A little effort in any reighborhood will procure a list of names. People can afford to subscribe, as this is a pear of abundance

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Twenty copies (and one to getter up of club,)..... Terms of Daily-One year ..... \$7 00 " -Six months ..... Terms of Tri Weekly-One year. . . 4.00 -Six months .... 200

FROM CHICAGO.

A train boy on the C. B. & Q. R. R. named W. H. Hudson, was yesterday arrested for robbing the mails. Notes and drafts amounting to \$11,000 were found .-He was exan jued before Com Hayne and held for trial.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 401

Breckluridge's majority over Bell and